

Summary

Overview



In this issue of SA Stats

08/11/2006 | This month's article demonstrates a 'Step by Step' process on how users can use the new release of the National Regional Profile to identify data for their desired region from a map or pick-list and then view or download the information for that region.



Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

26/09/2006 | The estimated resident population for South Australia was 1,552,324 at 31 March 2006, an increase of 11,927 persons (0.8%) since 31 March 2005. This was the largest annual increase for 14 years.



State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

26/09/2006 | South Australia's June 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,410m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$241,677m.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

26/09/2006 | The July 2006 trend estimate for South Australian retail turnover was \$1,287.9m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,111.3m.



Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

26/09/2006 | In the June 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 1.1% to \$1,119m.



Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

26/09/2006 | For each of the last six months the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has risen, from 884 in February 2006 to 968 in July 2006 (an increase of 9.5%).



Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

26/09/2006 | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to June 2006, compared with a 4.0% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment**

26/09/2006 | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies rose to about 10,800 in May 2006, considerably higher than the 7,400 recorded a year earlier.



Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

26/09/2006 | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 6.5% in the 12 months to May 2006 reaching \$989.20.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

26/09/2006 | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$650m in July 2006, down from \$911m in June 2006, and \$709m in July 2005.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

26/09/2006 | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 21.4% to \$898m in the 12 months to July 2006.



Environment

Includes: **Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry**

26/09/2006 | The Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE) compiles annual energy (and fuel)

In this Issue of SA Stats



IN THIS ISSUE OF SA STATS

This publication provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in September, December, March and June) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

This month's article demonstrates a 'Step by Step' process on how users can use the new release of the National Regional Profile to identify data for their desired region from a map or pick-list and then view or download the information for that region.

If you have any comments about this product please contact Lina Hughes on ph: (08) 8237 7383 or alternatively email lina.hughes@abs.gov.au.

Articles

ARTICLES

National Regional Profile

This month's article demonstrates a 'Step by Step' process on how users can use the new release of the National Regional Profile to identify data for their desired region from a map or pick-list and then view or download the information for that region.

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product

Demography



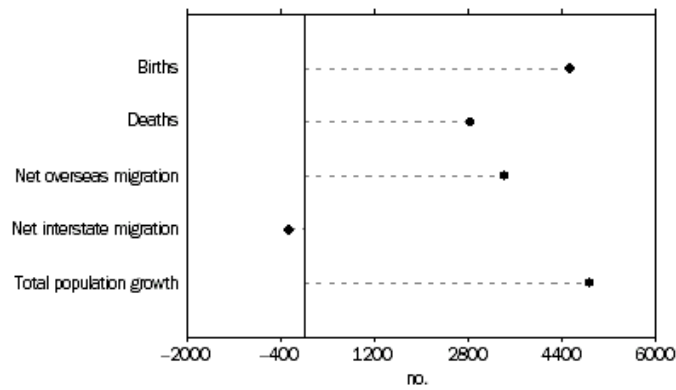
DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population for South Australia was 1,552,324 at 31 March 2006, an increase of 11,927 persons (0.8%) since 31 March 2005. This was the largest annual increase for 14 years. In the March 2006 quarter South Australia recorded 4,530 births and 2,835 deaths. The net overseas migration in South Australia was 3,422, whereas the net interstate migration resulted in a loss of 242 people.

Nationally, the estimated resident population was 20,551,865 at 31 March 2006, an increase of 263,197 persons (1.3%) since 31 March 2005. In the March 2006 quarter Australia recorded 62,052 births and 32,101 deaths. The net overseas migration for Australia was a gain of 45,691 persons.

POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, March 2006 Quarter, South Australia



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

State Accounts



STATE ACCOUNTS

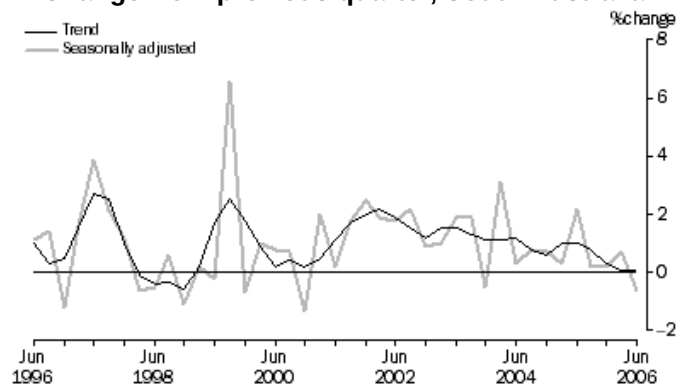
South Australia's June 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,410m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$241,677m.

The 0.1% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand recorded for the June 2006 quarter continues a pattern of declining growth rates since the March 2002 quarter. Over the last three quarters, growth in South Australia's State Final Demand has been less than a third of the growth in Australia's Domestic Final Demand. In every quarter since the September 2003 quarter, South Australia's quarterly growth has been less than that of Australia as a whole.

New South Wales and Victoria recorded June 2006 quarter increases of 0.2% and 0.1% respectively.

In the March 2002 quarter South Australian State Final Demand comprised 7.0% of Australian Domestic Final Demand; and by the June 2006 quarter, the proportion had declined to 6.8%.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Change from previous quarter, South Australia



Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June 2006 quarter HFCE was \$9,719m (7.2% of the national total of \$135,769m).

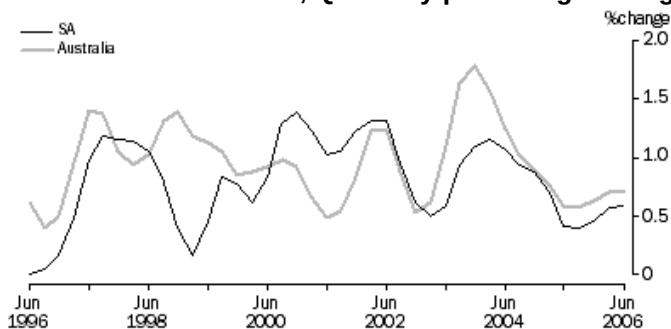
The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing June 2006 and June 2005 quarters were: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 7.6 % to \$297m); and Recreation and culture (up 5.6% to \$1,168m). For this same comparison, the main Australian expenditure component increases were seen in: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up by 5.7 % to \$2,851m); and Hotels, cafes and restaurants (up 4.8% to \$10,757m). Interestingly, decreases in expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco were

recorded for both South Australia (a 9.7% decrease to \$177m) and Australia (an 8.8% decrease to \$2,317m).

For both South Australia and Australia, Electricity, gas and other fuel recorded the greatest increase in expenditure in the June 2006 quarter, being 2.1% for South Australia and 1.8% for Australia. Expenditure for the quarter on Cigarettes and tobacco decreased for both jurisdictions; (down 2.7% for South Australia, and down 2.0% for Australia). Purchases of vehicles decreased by 0.3% for South Australia but increased by 0.4% for Australia between March 2006 and June 2006.

Over the period June 1996 to June 2006, South Australia's HFCE increased by 38.6% for South Australia and 46.6% for Australia.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Quarterly percentage change



(a) Revisions have been made to some aggregates. See Australian National Accounts (cat. no. 5206.0)

Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption

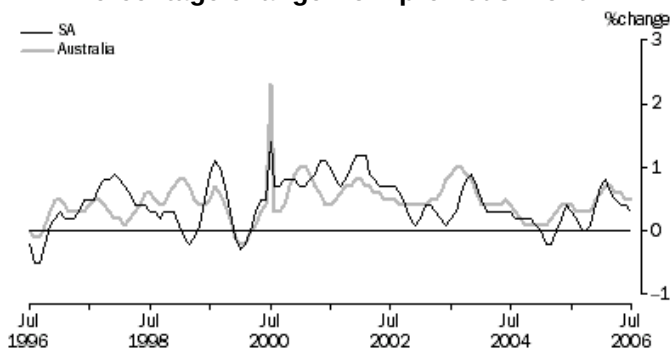


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TURNOVER

The July 2006 trend estimate for South Australian retail turnover was \$1,287.9m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,111.3m.

RETAIL TURNOVER(a), Current prices, Trend, Percentage change from previous month



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000.

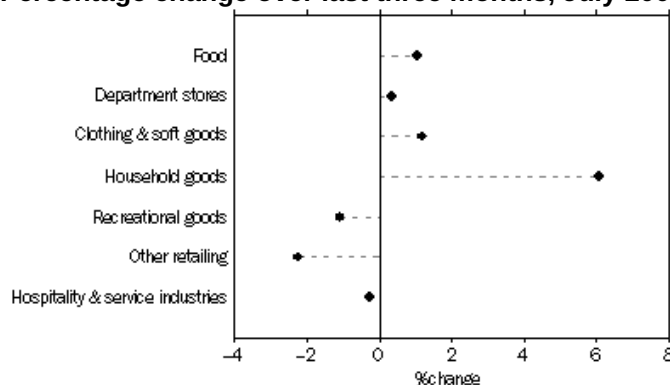
Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)

Over the period January 2005 to January 2006 South Australian retail turnover for Household goods steadily declined from \$187.3m to \$165.3m (a fall of 11.7%). Subsequent to January 2006, retail turnover for Household goods steadily increased to be \$180.5m in July 2006 (a rise of 9.2%), which was the largest growth of all the retail sectors over this time.

Only Other retailing, and Recreational goods retailing showed declines in turnover, of 2.6% and 0.5%

respectively, between January 2006 and July 2006.

RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend, Percentage change over last three months, July 2006

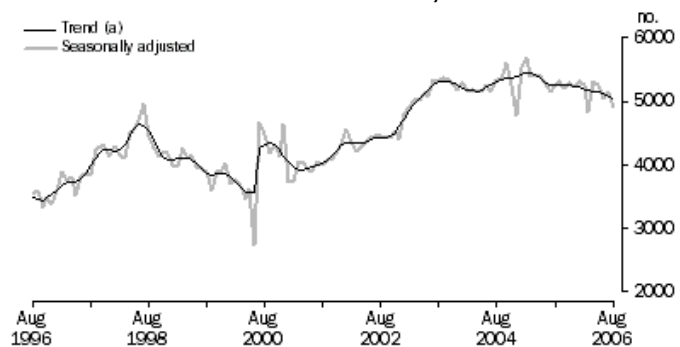


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In August 2006, 3,245 new passenger vehicles and 5,052 vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 49,906 and 79,449.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Break in trend series between June 2000 & July 2000 with introduction of the New Tax System.

Source: [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0)

Investment



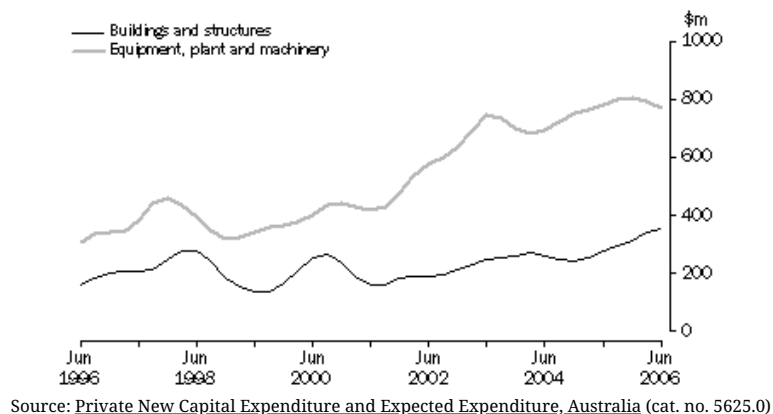
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In the June 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 1.1% to \$1,119m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 3.0% to \$772m while expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 3.2% to \$351m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia increased by 2.6% to \$18,756m.

Comparing June quarter 2006 with June quarter 2005, South Australia's expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery fell by 1.4%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 27.2%; and total private new capital expenditure increased by 5.8%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure increased by 21.3%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Trend, Chain volume measures, South Australia



MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

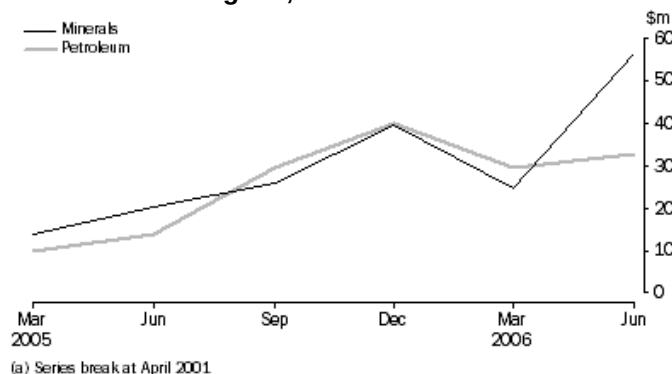
Since the March quarter 2005, when continuous data on mineral exploration by mineral type in South Australia became available, South Australian expenditure (in original terms) on non-petroleum mineral exploration quadrupled, from \$14.0m to \$56.5m in the June 2006 quarter. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on non-petroleum mineral exploration increased by about 58% from \$225.8m to (\$357.4m).

The South Australian increase is reflected in both exploration of new deposits (up from \$2.6m to \$11.2m), and exploration of existing deposits (\$11.4m to \$45.2m).

The main mineral types attracting the growth in South Australian mineral exploration were base metals (increasing from \$7.6m to \$32.1m), copper (from \$6.9m to \$27.6m) and Uranium (from \$2.5m to \$10.5m).

Petroleum expenditure data for South Australia were only available on a continuous basis from the March 2005 quarter. South Australian expenditure on petroleum exploration more than trebled between the March quarter 2005 and the June quarter 2006 (from \$9.8m to \$33.0m). Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration increased from \$269.2m in the March quarter 2005 to \$379.9m in the June 2006 quarter (a 41.1% increase).

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Production



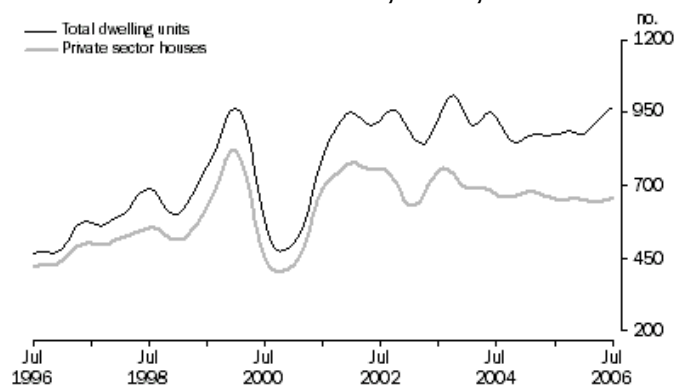
PRODUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

For each of the last six months the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has risen, from 884 in February 2006 to 968 in July 2006 (an increase of 9.5%). For the same six month period Australia dwelling units approved has risen by 10%, from 12,215 to 13,431. The trend estimate for

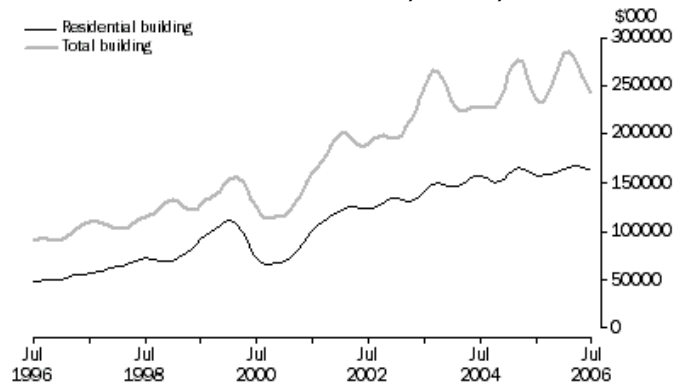
Private sector houses has risen for the last 3 months to be 658.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



The total value (in trend terms) of building approvals for South Australia has fallen for the last six months to \$243.3m in July 2006, while for Australia there has been an increase to \$5,422.8m.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Prices

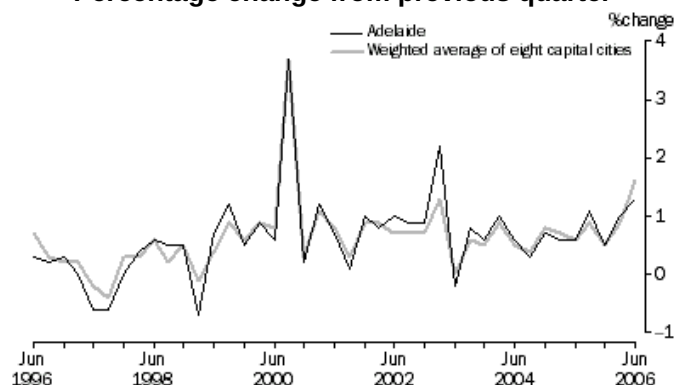


PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

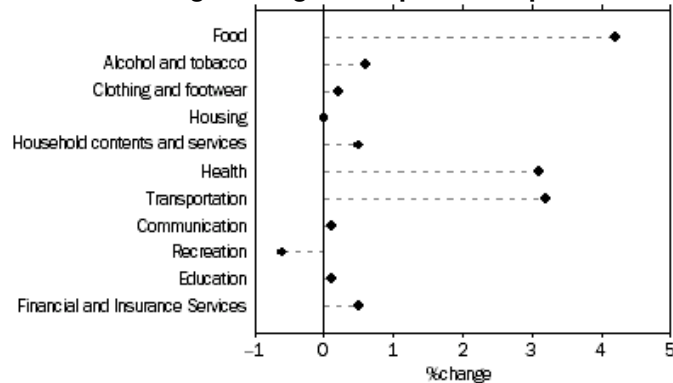
The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to June 2006, compared with a 4.0% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter



In the June quarter of 2006, the categories with the largest percentage increases (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) were Food (4.2%), Transportation (3.2%) and Health (3.1%).

CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE - JUNE QUARTER 2006, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

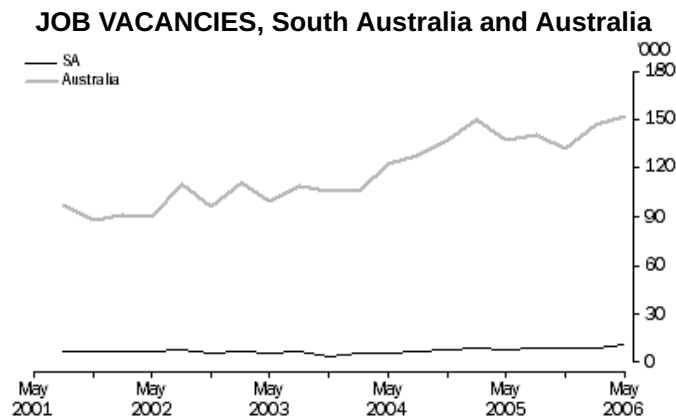
Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies rose to about 10,800 in May 2006, considerably higher than the 7,400 recorded a year earlier.

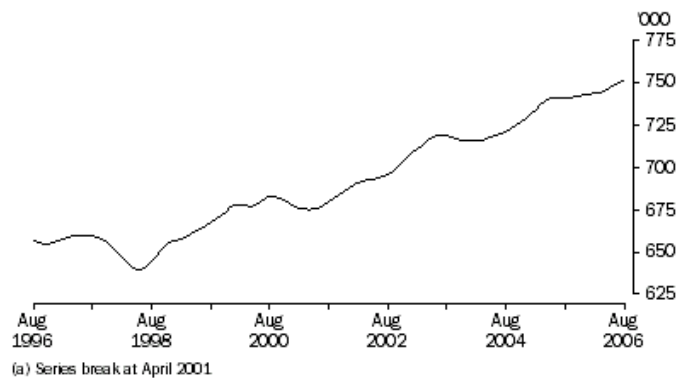


Source: [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, total employment in South Australia continues to rise, reaching a record high of about 752,500 persons in August 2006. Similarly, Australia recorded a series high of about 10,252,600 persons.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Trend, South Australia



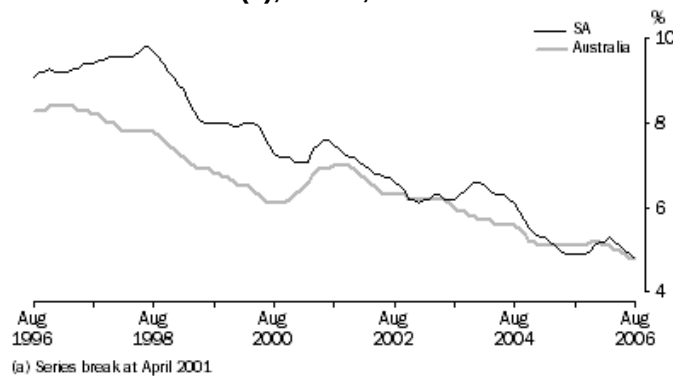
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

In the twelve months to August 2006, growth in full-time employment contributed 78.2% (about 8,700 persons) of total trend employment growth (of about 11,200 persons) in South Australia and 71.9% of national growth (about 160,400 persons out of about 223,200 persons).

UNEMPLOYMENT

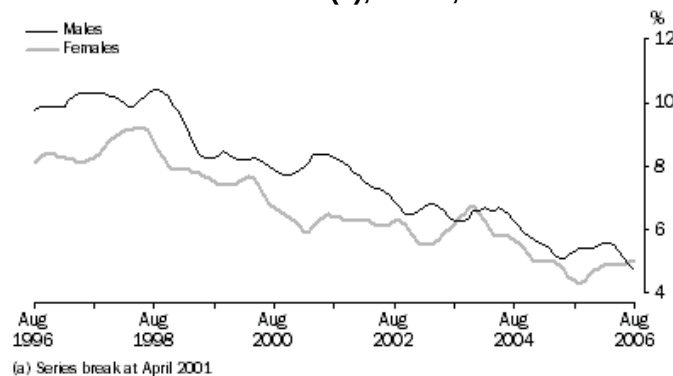
The trend estimate of the unemployment rate for South Australia has continued to fall since March 2006, reaching 4.8% in August 2006. A similar pattern has been observed nationally, with Australia also recording a current rate of 4.8%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for females has risen, up from 4.4% in August 2005 to 5.0% in August 2006. In contrast, the level for males has fallen, down from 5.3% in August 2005 to 4.7% in August 2006.

Incomes

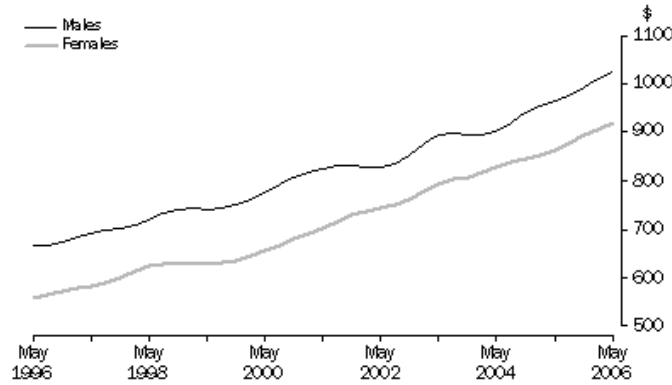


INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 6.5% in the 12 months to May 2006 reaching \$989.20. Nationally, the corresponding increase was less pronounced (for the same period) at 3.5% (up to \$1,043.00).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

In gender terms, for South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings has risen by 6.4% for males and 6.6% for females over the 12 months to May 2006.

The current female level (\$919.30) in South Australia comprises 89.6% of the corresponding male earnings level (\$1,025.50), compared with the 89.4% observed a year earlier (May 2005).

International Merchandise Trade



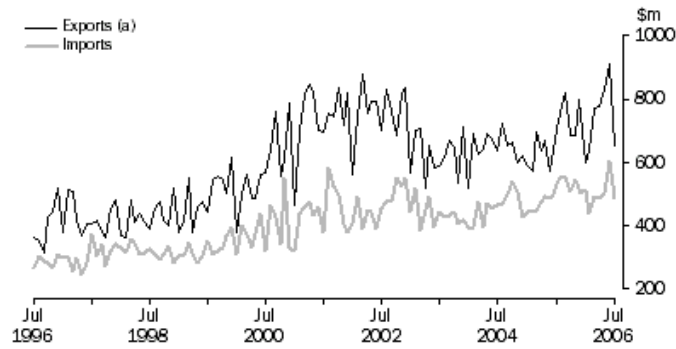
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$650m in July 2006, down from \$911m in June 2006, and \$709m in July 2005. The value of merchandise imports decreased to \$488m in July 2006 from \$605m in June 2006 and \$529m in July 2005.

For all periods from July 1996 the value of exports from South Australia has exceeded the value of imports. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



(a) State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

Source: [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

Housing Finance

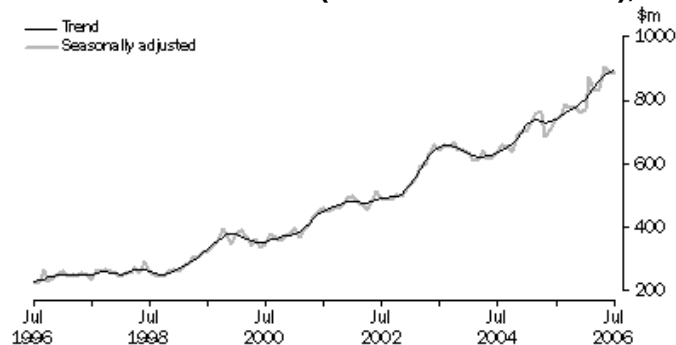


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 21.4% to \$898m in the 12 months to July 2006. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was less pronounced at 14.9% (to a total of \$63,885m).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia

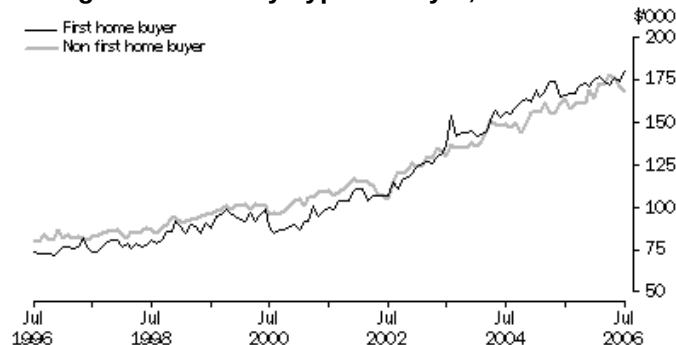


Note: Excludes alterations & additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

Since July 1996, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled. Over the last decade, there has been little difference between the average loan size for first home buyers and for non-first home buyers in South Australia.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



Note: Excludes alterations & additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

FUEL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

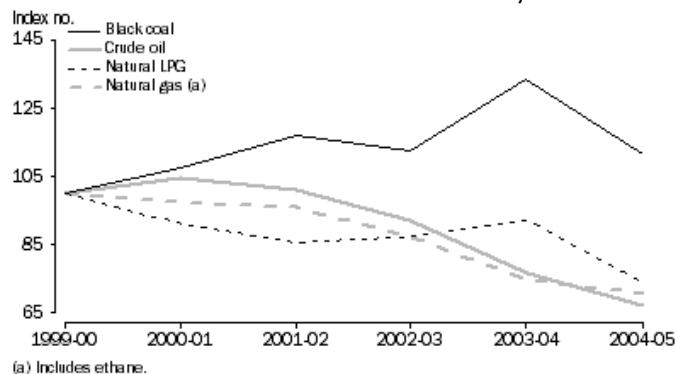
The Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE) compiles annual energy (and fuel) statistics for Australia and the states.

Production of primary fossil fuels

Primary fuels are naturally occurring, or indigenous, fuels. The following graphs compare the production of selected (only those which are found in South Australia) fossil fuels; production of the non-fossil fuel, Uranium Oxide, has been excluded. Because the available data were provided in physical units (kilotonnes, Megalitres, Gigalitres), the quantities of each fuel have been expressed relative to the amounts produced in 1999-2000 to enable meaningful comparisons to be made. Thus, the 1999-2000 data have an index of 100.0, and subsequent years' data are expressed relative to this reference year.

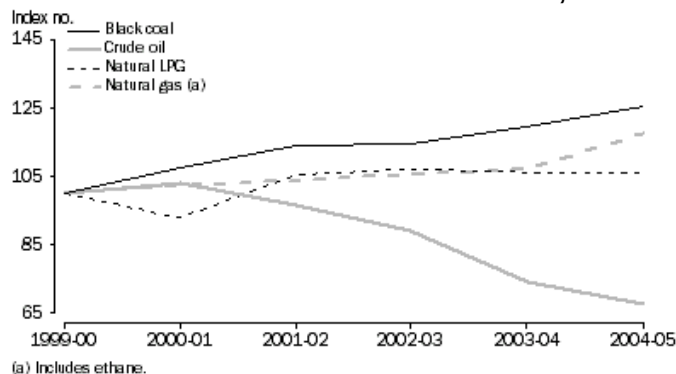
For both South Australia and Australia the production of crude oil steadily declined between 2000-01 to 2004-05, with South Australian production decreasing by about 36% and Australian production by about 34%. Unlike the national trend, South Australian production of natural gas and ethane fell each year between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, where the 2004-05 production was about 29% lower than in 1999-2000.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY FOSSIL FUELS, South Australia



Source: [Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics \(ABARE\), 2006](#)

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY FOSSIL FUELS, Australia



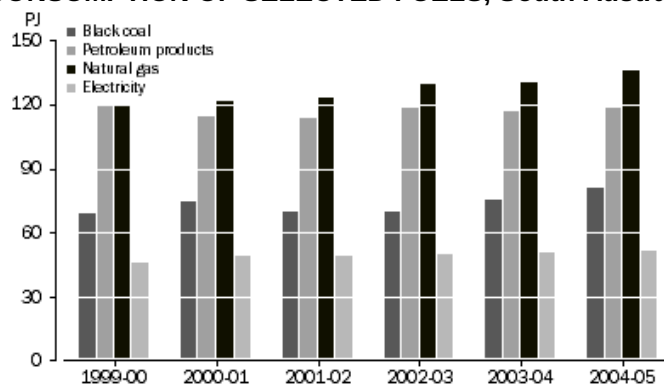
Source: [Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics \(ABARE\), 2006](#)

Consumption of selected fuels

The measurement of fuel consumption is expressed in (standardised) energy units, Petajoules (PJ), where 1 PJ is equivalent to the energy provided by about 278 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

Increasingly, from 1999-2000, natural gas has been the main source of energy used in South Australia. In 1999-2000 about 120 PJ of the state's energy consumption were provided by natural gas, with petroleum products accounting for 119 PJ, and electricity 46 PJ; these amounts represented about 31%, 31% and 12% respectively of the state's energy consumption. Corresponding amounts in 2004-05 were, natural gas 136.3 PJ (33%), petroleum products 118 PJ (29%) and electricity 51.7 PJ (13%). The national consumption of natural gas was consistently below that of petroleum products (excluding crude oil and other refinery inputs); natural gas accounted for 924.3 PJ of energy consumed in 1999-2000 and 1057.8 PJ in 2004-05, while petroleum products accounted for 1778.1 PJ and 1934.6 PJ respectively.

CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FUELS, South Australia



Source: [Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics \(ABARE\), 2006](#)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

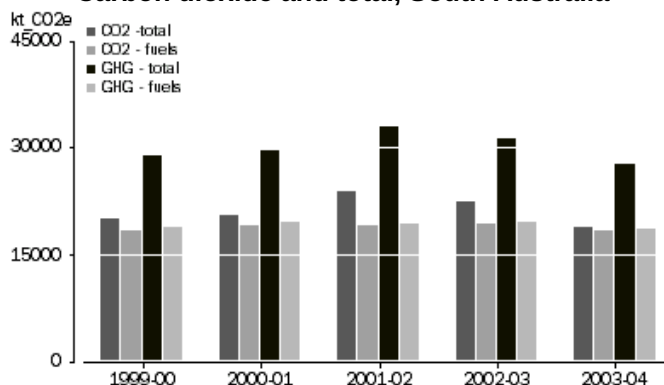
The Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) produces annual inventories of GHGE.

The major greenhouse gases (GHG) are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The quantities of these gases are standardised to kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (kt_CO₂e) by multiplying the physical quantities of the gases by factors known as Global Warming Potentials (GWP). The GWP provides a measure of the relative atmospheric warming effect of a unit mass of gas when compared with the same mass of carbon dioxide. For example, methane has a GWP of 21, which means that 1 tonne of methane gas has the same warming effect as 21 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Fuel combustion activities

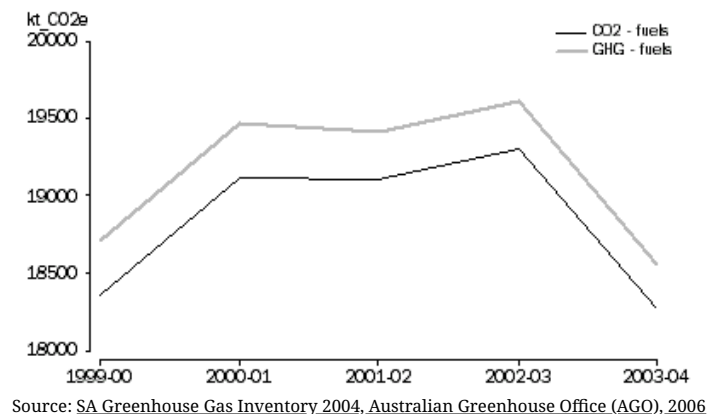
Most (more than one half) of carbon dioxide GHGE arise from the combustion of fossil fuels. Between 1999-2000 and 2003-04, carbon dioxide from South Australian fuel combustion activities decreased by just under 1%, but between 2002-03 and 2003-04 the decrease was just over 5%. This contrasts with the picture at the Australian level which shows fuel-related carbon dioxide emissions increased by about 9% between 1999-2000 and 2003-04 and rose 2.5% between 2002-03 and 2003-04.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, Fuel combustion and total, Carbon dioxide and total, South Australia



Source: [SA Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2004, Australian Greenhouse Office \(AGO\), 2006](#)

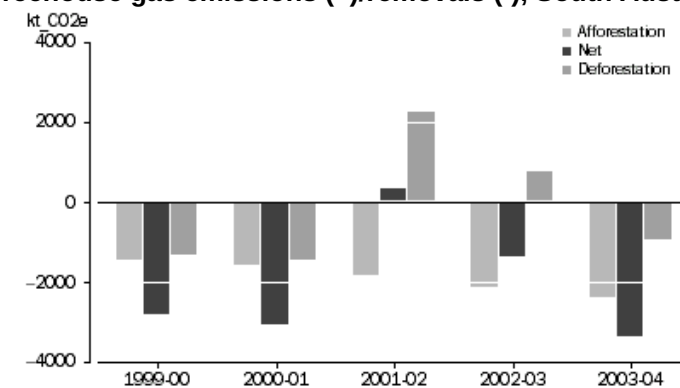
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, Fuel combustion, Carbon dioxide and total, South Australia



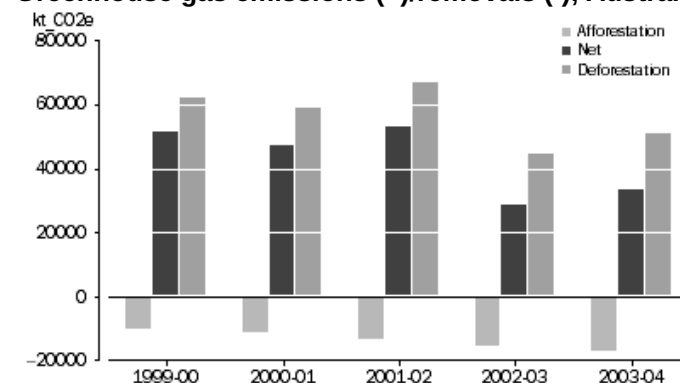
LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LUCF)

Vegetation (forests in particular) absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; it is said to be a carbon dioxide sink. Planting new vegetation (afforestation/reforestation) increases the environment's ability to dispose of carbon dioxide, whereas removal of vegetation (deforestation), by harvesting, fires, pests, diminishes this ability. Clearing of vegetation also produces GHGE from the burning or decay of cleared vegetation and changes in soil carbon. Other than in 2001-02, South Australia showed a net negative result for LUCF over the period 1999-2000 to 2003-04; that is there is a net sink effect due to LUCF. Nationally, the net LUCF was positive, which means that there is a net carbon dioxide emission effect.

LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY, Greenhouse gas emissions (+)/removals (-), South Australia



LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY, Greenhouse gas emissions (+)/removals (-), Australia



About this Release

An economic summary for South Australia is provided each quarter in the form of graphs and explanatory text. In the second and third months of each quarter one or more articles examine an area of specific interest to South Australia.

National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features

NATIONAL REGIONAL PROFILE - NEW RELEASE, NEW FEATURES

The latest version of the National Regional Profile (NRP) was released on 21 September 2006 to the ABS website.

People and organisations who need a snapshot of their local region now have access to more information at the click of a button. Information is available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas, Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Divisions, States/Territories and Australia.

The NRP is an easy to use self-help facility that allows users to find their desired region from a map or pick-list and then view or download information for that region. The NRP was developed in response to requests for more accessible information about regions and was first released in 2004.

There are a number of changes in the new NRP release that significantly enhance content and functionality for users, including choices of summary or more detailed data, and the expansion of the data being made available.

New features: The NRP now caters for users who want a brief snapshot of their region, those who want more detailed regional data, and those who want to compare regions. There are now:

1. Summary web pages for regions - four web pages of data available under the topic headings of Economy, Population/People, Industry and Environment/Energy. (This is a new feature). Users will be able to view one region at a time with this feature.
2. Excel spreadsheets for regions under the Detail tab - more detailed data, including all the data in the Summary pages plus other state/territory data where it is available. Users will be able to view or download one region at a time with this feature.
3. SuperTABLE data cubes - these contain the same information as in the Excel spreadsheets, but for many regions. These data cubes will be in a separate set of pages linked to the Summary page of all regions. (This a new feature). Data cubes will allow users to view/download data for many regions. For example, there will be a SuperTABLE data cube containing Local Government Areas in Australia with all the data items that can be compared across all regions. Users will be able to view or extract data for any number of regions for analysis.
4. ABS consultancy services are also available to provide your data needs. There is a cost associated with this service. If you are interested in this service please contact Lina Hughes on ph: (08) 8237 7383 or alternatively e-mail lina.hughes@abs.gov.au.

New content: The NRP now includes:

- Local Government Finance
 - Indigenous population estimates
 - Some 2001 Census data
-
- persons born overseas
 - persons speaking a language other than English
 - qualifications
 - occupation
 - families
 - households

A link to all [data available](#) in NRP.

HOW TO SELECT A REGION OF INTEREST

The National Regional Profile can be accessed from the 'Regional Statistics' links on the ABS home page. Users can select a region by name or drill-down to the area they want using maps.

Regional Statistics

Selected information with a regional focus

Main Areas - by Name

Main Areas - by Map

Once you have selected 'Main Areas - by Name', select a region of interest from the lists - eg select 'Australia'.

Latest National Regional Profile by Location Name (Main Areas)

National Regional Profile

By Location Map

By Location Name

Main Areas | [Local Government Areas](#)

▼ Australia

▶ [New South Wales](#)

▶ [Victoria](#)

▶ [Queensland](#)

▶ [South Australia](#)

▶ [Western Australia](#)

▶ [Tasmania](#)

▶ [Northern Territory](#)

▶ [Australian Capital Territory](#)

Select Australia and Click

This will take you to a set of web pages for your region of interest. On the Summary tab, follow links to find data under the topics 'Economy', Population/People', 'Industry' and 'Environment/Energy'. In the Details tab, there is a more detailed Excel spreadsheet for your region of interest.

HOW TO COMPARE REGIONS OF INTEREST USING SUPERTABLE

This latest release of the National Regional Profile allows users to view/download data for many regions using SuperTABLE. SuperTABLE is a powerful software used for manipulating multidimensional ABS datasets (data cubes). SuperTABLE Software is used to create tables that can be easily converted to Excel format. As the ABS is progressively releasing more data in SuperTABLE format, users of data cubes will need to be familiar with SuperTABLE. Below are some examples of the types of analyses that can be undertaken followed by a demonstration on how to generate the data using SuperTABLE.

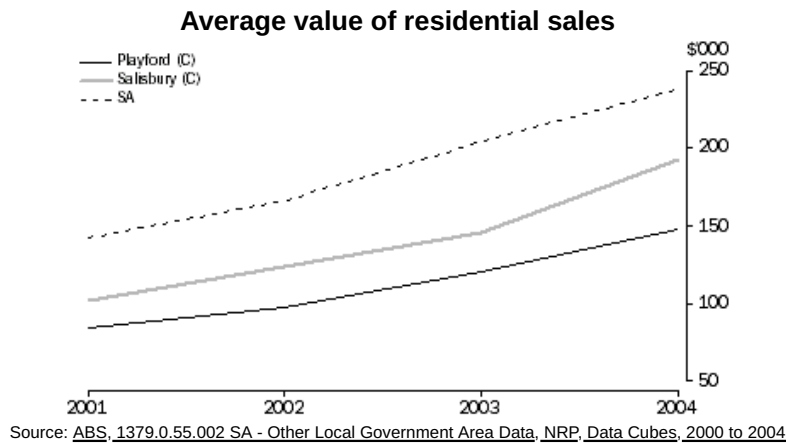
Alternatively, the ABS can generate this information for you for a fee for service. If you are interested in this service please contact Lina Hughes on ph: (08) 8237 7383 or alternatively e-mail lina.hughes@abs.gov.au.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The following are examples of the types of analyses and regional comparisons that can be undertaken using data derived from the National Regional Profile. The first two graphs compare property sales and values for Playford (C) and Salisbury (C) with South Australia. The third graph compares the age structure of Salisbury (C) with South Australia and the fourth graph presents the changing age structure of Salisbury (C) from 2000 to 2004.

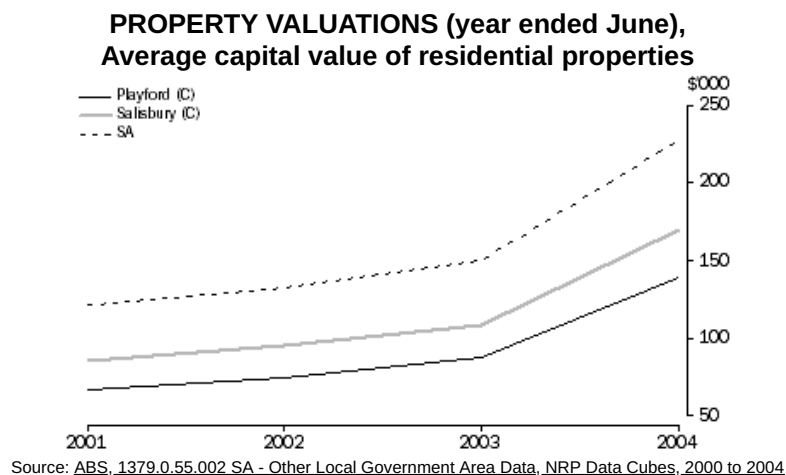
In the following analysis changes in Property Sales for Playford (C), Salisbury (C) and South Australia between 2001 and 2004 are compared. Between 2001 and 2004, the average value of residential sales in Playford (C) and Salisbury (C) have remained below the South Australian average. However, in terms of growth rates over this period, the average value of residential sales have increased by 76% for Playford (C), 91% for Salisbury (C) and 68% for South Australia.

PROPERTY SALES (year ended June),

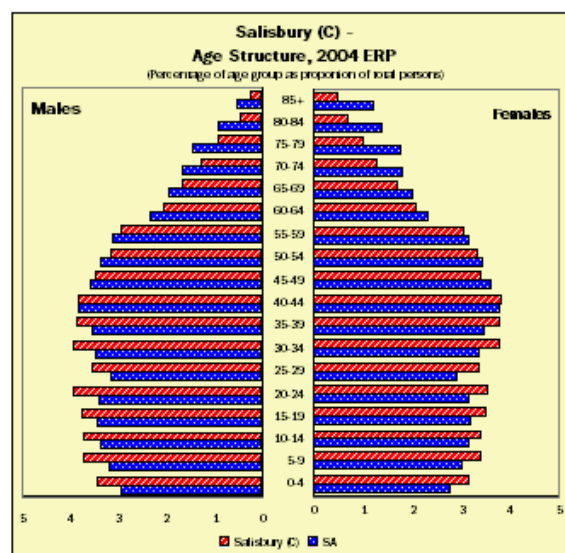


In the following analysis changes in the average capital valuation of residential properties in Playford (C), Salisbury (C) and South Australia regions are compared. Property valuations are determined by the Land Services Group within the South Australian Government. Between 2001 and 2004, the average capital value of residential properties have increased by 107% for Playford (C), 100% for Salisbury (C) and 88% for South Australia.

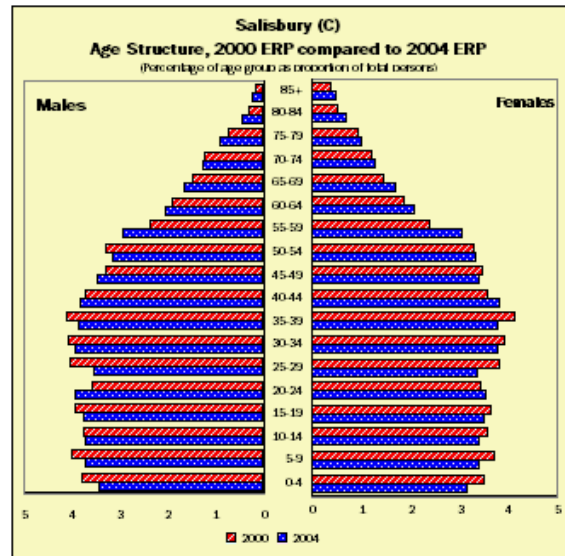
Whilst the average capital value of residential properties have increased by a greater proportion than the average value of residential sales, the average capital value remains below the average sales value in all three series.



The following graph compares the age structure of the population of Salisbury (C) and South Australia in 2004. Compared to South Australia, Salisbury (C) has proportionally more persons in the younger age groups than older age groups.



The following graph compares the 2000 and 2004 age structure of Salisbury (C). In 2004 there were proportionally fewer persons in the younger 0-40 age groups than in 2000.



Source: ABS, 1379.0.55.002 Australia - All Local Government Areas, NRP, Data Cubes, 2000 to 2004

WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO DO THIS YOURSELF

To do this yourself you will need to open and use SuperTABLE datasets. Download and install the free SuperTABLE software on your PC by using the following link [SuperTABLE](#). This website also offers an online tutorial [SuperTABLE tutorials](#).

For this demonstration, data from Local Government Areas; Playford (C) and Salisbury (C) will be compared.

Once Australia has been selected, the following screen will appear. Select '**Compare Regions**' (on the sidebar).

National Regional Profile : Australia

LATEST ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/09/2006 CLASSIFICATIONS CODE: 0

Summary

Details

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

P

R

Abstract

Economy

Population/People

Industry

Environment/Energy

Compare Regions

Data Availability

Select 'Compare Regions' and Click

The National Regional Profile (NRP) presents a brief statistical summary of key econor for various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). It inc ABS and non-ABS sources. Broad indicators include Estimated Resident Population, and Deaths, Unemployment, Income Support Customers, Taxable Income, Building Ap Sales and Agriculture.

The NRP has been designed to assist users of regional statistics to understand the br structure of a region and to enable comparison across regions of Australia. The Profile Statistical Local Areas, most Local Government Areas, Statistical Subdivisions, Statist territories, and Australia.

The following screen will appear. To find the SuperTABLE cubes, select the link [National Regional Profile: Regional Comparison](#).

National Regional Profile : Australia

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[Summary](#)
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COMPARE REGIONS

Regional Comparison is also available presenting a comparison of key economic and social information for various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Broad indicators shown cover Population, Births and Deaths, Unemployment, Income Support Customers, Taxable Income, Building Approvals, Motor Vehicle Sales and Agriculture.

See also [National Regional Profile: Regional Comparison](#)


Select 'National Regional Profile: Regional Comparison' and Click

 [Print Friendly](#)

Select the '**Details**' tab and then download the relevant files by clicking on the 'Download Now' link. There are 12 data cubes, four of which contain data for South Australia:

- AUSTRALIA-ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (All LGAs in Australia, all data that can be compared across all LGAs)
- AUSTRALIA-ALL STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS (All LGAs in Australia, all data that can be compared across all LGAs)
- SA OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA DATA (All LGAs in South Australia, additional data available for SA only)
- SA OTHER DATA FOR SLAS (All SLAs in South Australia, additional data available for SA only)

For this example the data cube - 1379.0.55.002 AUSTRALIA- ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS has been selected.




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Search the ABS Web Site with 

1379.0.55.002 - National Regional Profile - Data Cubes, 2000 to 2004

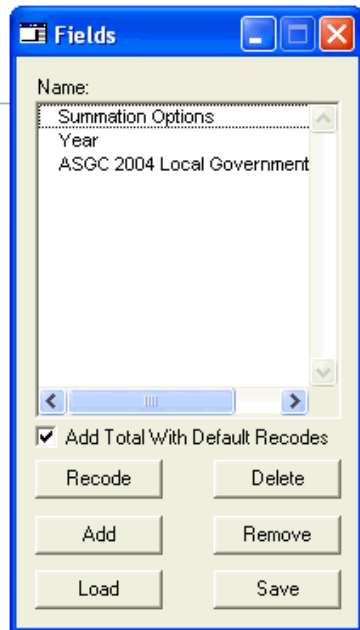
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This Product includes [Data Cubes](#) in the following formats:  [SuperTABLE](#)  [SuperTABLE](#) [Other Paym](#)

Data Cubes	Release Date	Preview	File Size	Price	Delivery
 1379.0.55.002 AUSTRALIA - ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS			3998 kB		Download Now
 1379.0.55.002 AUSTRALIA - ALL STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS			9826 kB		Download Now

The following screen will appear. Use the Fields box to customise your comparison. If you do not get the following screen you will need to download and install the free SuperTABLE software on your PC by using the following link [SuperTABLE](#).



To tailor the data using the 'Fields' dialogue box to satisfy your information needs:

1. Drag at least one field from the 'Fields' dialogue box into each quadrant of the matrix.
2. Move the fields around to change the appearance of the table.

To build a table with a shorter time series:

1. Drag the time period field back into the 'Fields' dialogue box.
2. Select recode and from the Define Recode dialogue box, select a series of dates in the Field Values list on the left. To get the results shown below, users will need to select 2003 and 2004, and select Playford and Salisbury by recoding the 'ASGC 2004 LGA' field.
3. Transfer the selected values to the Recode Values list box by clicking on the button marked 'Singly'. Click OK.
4. Drag the time period label from the Fields dialogue box back into the matrix.

The table you have created may be saved in a variety of file formats using File > Save As.

[to get the results shown below, users will need to do a few more things - eg in 2, select 2003 and 2004; so the same to select Playford and Salisbury by recoding the 'ASGC 2004 LGA' field].

SAMPLE OUTPUT

The following output is a sample of the type of Regional Comparisons that can be generated using SuperTABLE.

Table 1
Summation Options by ASGC 2004 Local Government Areas and Year

	Playford (C)		Salisbury (C)		South Australia	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
Unemployment (Sept qtr)- Unemployed persons (no)	-	4,615	-	5,222	-	48,741
Unemployment (Sept qtr)- Unemployment rate (no)	-	15.7	-	9.1	-	6.4
Average Individual Annual Taxable Income (year ended 30 June) (\$)	29,147	-	29,307	-	33,144	-
Wage and Salary Earners (year ended 30 June) - Wage and Salary Earners (no)	21,175	-	42,986	-	553,771	-
Wage and Salary Earners (year ended 30 June)- Total Wage and Salary Income (\$m)	601.3	-	1,229.8	-	16,990.8	-
Wage and Salary Earners (year ended 30 June)- Total Income (\$m)	622	-	1,273	-	17,695	-
Wage and Salary Earners (year ended 30 June)- Average Wage and Salary Income (\$)	28,395	-	28,610	-	30,682	-
Wage and Salary Earners (year ended 30 June)- Average Total Income (\$)	29,380	-	29,602	-	31,953	-
Building Approvals (year ended 30 June)- Number of private sector houses (no)	370	432	827	955	8,390	8,672
Building Approvals (year ended 30 June)- Number of total dwelling units (no)	373	442	854	1,131	10,130	11,521
Building Approvals (year ended 30 June)- Value of total residential building (\$m)	37	54	89	153	1,222	1,835
Building Approvals (year ended 30 June)- Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	7	45	30	60	591	1,178
Building Approvals (year ended 30 June)- Value of total building (\$m)	44	99	119	213	1,813	3,013
New Motor Vehicle Sales (year ended 30 June)- Passenger vehicles (no)	-	3,305	-	1,666	-	41,541
New Motor vehicle Sales (year ended 30 June)- Other vehicles (no)	-	710	-	781	-	21,715
New Motor Vehicle Sales (year ended 30 June)- Total vehicles (no)	-	4,015	-	2,447	-	63,256
Estimated Resident Population (at 30 June)- Males All ages (psns)	33,994	35,114	57,118	59,897	743,753	759,244
Estimated Resident Population (at 30 June)- Females All ages (psns)	34,259	35,419	56,643	59,256	761,285	773,483
Estimated Resident Population (at 30 June)- Persons All ages (psns)	68,253	70,533	113,761	119,153	1,505,038	1,532,727
Births and Deaths (at 30 June)- Births (psns)	1,042	978	1,623	1,532	17,859	17,140
Births and Deaths (at 30 June)- Crude Birth Rate (psns)	15	444	14	661	12	11,629

Source: ABS, 1379.0.55.002 Australia - All Local Government Areas, NRP, Data Cubes, 2000 to 2004

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the National Regional Profile please contact Andrea Woods by phone on (08) 8237 7350 or by email andrea.woods@abs.gov.au.

For further information about using SuperTABLE, please see Links to [SuperTABLE Resources](#) on the ABS website.

The ABS can generate this information for you for a fee for service. If you are interested in this service please contact Lina Hughes on ph: (08) 8237 7383 or alternatively e-mail lina.hughes@abs.gov.au.

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	The South Australian Grape Industry
Jul 2006	Use of IT By Australian Businesses
	Household use of the Internet in South Australia
May 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Status
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	Transition from School
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Explanatory Notes

Glossary

Consumption

Expenditure on final goods and services which satisfy immediate wants and do not re-enter the productive process.

Population

In the context of a collection, the term 'population' can be used to mean either the 'target population' or 'survey population' of a collection, although once a collection is underway it usually refers to the survey population. In the context of ABSDB datasets, the population refers to the actual set of (analysis) units objects of interest which are presented in the dataset about which information can be inferred in relation to the dataset.

Trend estimate

The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to create trend estimates is a means of reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. While this smoothing technique enables estimates of trend to be produced for the current period, it does result in revisions to the estimates as data for subsequent periods become available. Generally subsequent revisions become smaller.